

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

Devoted to Universal Liberty; Gradual

VOLUME I.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM L. NEALE,

On North Main Street, three doors above the corner, in Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, or THREE DOLLARS if not paid within three months.

Five copies will be furnished to a club for Tea Dollars, or Ten copies for Twenty Dollars.

Subscriptions out of Kentucky payable incar-

ably in advance.

ADVERTISING.

One square, or less, three insertions, \$1 50
For each subsequent insertion, - - - - 25
One square, three months, - - - - 4 00
One square, six months, - - - - 6 00
One square, twelve months, - - - - 12 00
The price of paper and increasing circulation of the *True American*, in this and other States, will render it a better advertising medium than any paper in the city.

POETRY.

We believe with the editors of the Journal, that these are the most exquisite poems written this side of the Atlantic.

The two noble poems subjoined have already gained great popularity—although we are unable to give up what work they originated. They are the composition of one of our most distinguished poets—Miss ANNA CHARLOTTE LYNCH. We have no excuse to offer for copying them in the "Journal"—except that we have been profoundly impressed with their excellence. In modulation and force of rhythm—in dignity and loftiness of sentiment, in fervor, energy of expression—they equal if they do not exceed any thing of the same character written by an American.—*Ed. BROADWAY JOURNAL.*"

THE IDEAL.

"La vie est un sommeil, l'amour en est la reue."
A kind, sweet dream! It fell upon my soul
When song and thought first woke their echoes
there,

Swaying my spirit to its wild control,
And with the shadow of a fond despair,
Darkening the fountain of my young life's stream,
It haunts me still and yet I know 't is but a dream.
Whence art thou, shadowy presence, that haunts me here?
From thy charmed sight the glorious things of

A mirage o'er life's desert dost thou glide?
Or with these glimmerings of a former birth,
A trailing cloud of glory," hast thou come
From some bright world afar, our unremembered
home?

I know thou dwell'st not in this dull, cold Real,
I know not where thy spirit wanders in the sphere,
I know I shall not meet thee in my Ideal,
In the dark wandering that awes me here;
Why comes thy gentle image then to me,
Washing my night of life in one long dream?

The city's peopled solitude, the glare
Of festal halls, moonlight, and music's tone,
All breathe the sad refrain—"thou art not there;

And even with nature I am still alone;
With joy I see her summer bloom depart;

I love stern winter's reign—"tis winter in my heart.

And if I sigh upon my brow to see
The deep'ning shadow of Time's restless wing,
Tis for the young, might not give to thee,
The vanished brightness of my first sweet

springing.

That I might give thee not the joyous form
Unworn by tears and cares, unbrightened by the
storm.

And when the hearts I should be proud to win,
Breathe, in those tones that women hold so dear,
Words of impassioned homage unto mine,
Coldly and harshly fall upon my ear,
And as I listen to the fervent vow,
My weary heart replies, "Alas, it is not thou!"

And when the thoughts within my spirit glow
That would pour their themselves in words of fire,
If words could suffice, he bairn that now
Lies at the foot of the mountain, how

Lies.

Thou, sunlight of my life, wak'st not the day
And song within my heart unuttered dies away.
Depart, O shadow! fatal dream, depart!

Go, I conjure thee, leave me this poor life,
And I will meet with firm, heroic heart,
Its threat'ning storms and its tumultuous strife,
And with the poet-seer will see the stand

To welcome my approach to thine own Spirit-land.

THE IDEAL FOUND.

I've met thee, whom I dared not hope to meet
Save in th' enchanted land of my dry dreams;
Yes, in this common world, this waking state,
Thy living presence on my vision beams,
Life's dream embodied in reality!

And in thine eyes I read indifference to me!

Yes in those star-like eyes I read my fate,
My horoscope is written in their gaze:

My "house of life" henceforth is desolate;

But the dark shadows of my firm heart surveys,

Not failing eyes never fail for thy sake,—

"Tis calm and nerve'd and strong—no, it shall
not break.

For I am of that mood that will defy;

That does not cover before the gathering storm;

That face to face will meet its destiny,

And undismayed confront its darkest form.

Wild energies awaken in this strife,

This conflict of the soul with the grim phantom Life.

But all? if thou hadst loved me! had I been

All to thy dreams that mine own thou art,

Had those dark eyes beamed to that noble heart,

In the full bloom of thy fair unspoken life,

Life could have given more—then had he my

pride given heart!

The Alpine glacier from its height may mock

The clouds and lightnings of the winter sky,

And from the tempest and the thunder's shock

Gather new strength to lift its summit high;

But kissed by sunbeams of the summer day,

It bows its icy crest and weeps itself away.

They know'st the fable of the Grecian maid

Wooed by the veiled immortal from the skies,

Her in his full protections, once she prayed,

To be a queen and to rule before her longing eyes,

And how that brightness, too intense to blesse,

Consumed her o'er-wrought heart with its divine

excess.

To me there is a meaning in the tale.

I have not prayed to meet thee; I can break

That thou shouldst wear to me thy icy veil;

I can give back thy cold and careless look;

Yet shined within my heart still thou shalt seem,

What then thou ever wert—beautiful, bright
dream!

MISCELLANY.

THE LAW OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A LECTURE

BY HON. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL.

Several years ago, by way of evening employment in the country, I translated Byrnes' twenty-four books *de Fora Legationibus*, assisted by Barbeys' paraphrase, in turning very unclassical and difficult modern Latin into English. Finding my work when done but an imperfect view of the subject, and becoming pleased with it, I consulted Wicquefort, Bieloff, Vattel, Marten, and whatever other writers upon it I could lay my hands on. Finally, the following introduction was composed to the knowledge of an important branch of jurisdiction but little cultivated, whose principles and practice, fully presented, form a useful and interesting portion of law, seeming to supersede all other law, and exist without law.

INTRODUCTION.

The employment of foreign ministers, and perhaps their privileges, may be traced to the earliest times; their agency is probably coeval with the existence of nations.

Moses sent messengers to the King of Edom to negotiate a passage for the Israelites through his territories. (Numb. 20, 14.) He also commissioned messengers for the same purpose to the King of the Amorites. (20, 21.) Hiram, King of Tyre, sent messengers to David, King of Israel, (2 Sam. 5, 11,) who waged war upon the Ammonites for ill-treating his servants when sent to them on a friendly errand. This last sen-

Emancipation in Kentucky; Literature; Agriculture; Elevation

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY,

of Labor, Morally and Politically; Commercial Intelligence, &c. &c.

JULY 15, 1845.

NUMBER 7.

tence is mentioned by Grotius, (lib. 2, ch. 18, s. 11,) to show that the maltreatment of such messengers, as they are termed, was deemed a sufficient cause of war. And when such authority as Barbeys' (in the preface to his translation of Byrnes' book) gives all the modern refinement of the ancient barbarity of war. The same speculative refinement might leave us in doubt as to the international obligations or authority of the law of nations even now. No treaty enacts it, nor, perhaps, inviolable or universal usage. But at least, ever since the middle of the thirteenth century, the whole civilized world, by municipal regulations, stands pledged, each State to the rest, for enforcing the privilege of foreign ministers. And no portion of the law of nations, conventional or customary, stands on firmer or more pronounced sanction.

1 Marten's Guide dipl. in repub. 342.—

In 1266 a law of Spain fixes the qualities and duties of ambassadors and other agents of the King.

2 Mart. 1121.—Partida 2, tit. 9, ley 21.

The Emperor Charles the Fifth of Germany published a declaration touching the prerogatives of foreign ministers.

1 Mart. 342.—In 1593 a law of Philip the Second, confirmed by Philip his Government to his brother as ambassador; which certainly did not privilege him. But he was one of his family, taken forcibly from his house, and, by the law, as now understood, could not be further dealt with than to be sent home. Portugal was almost a dependent of England at that time, soliciting a treaty of commerce with England, and Cromwell, like Elizabeth and Napoleon, too strong and self-willed to extend the privilege of foreign ministers at the expense of the authority of their own country. Wicquefort mentions another instance of conspiracy against the sovereign, that of De Bas, the French Minister in England during Cromwell's Protectorate; who, when seized and confined, peremptorily refused to answer questions, and Cromwell and his council went no further than to send him forth with out of England. Hale says that reasons of state and the interests of princes govern in cases of treason by foreign ministers, and argues a distinction between an attempt and an act of conspiracy against the sovereign. *Mere motu rerum novarum*, machination, solicitation, conspiracy of change of government, or unconstitutional attempts, he seems to consider dispensable. But acts of rebellion he inclines to judge indictable in ambassadors. Yet he refers to the cases of Mondrago, the Spanish Minister, to Queen Elizabeth, who was only sent home for encouraging treason, and of L'Aubespine, the French ambassador, who, for conspiring with the Queen's death, was only reproved by her favorite Minister, Burleigh. Upon the whole, Hale concludes that mutual concerns and temperaments among princes are rather measured by politic prudence and indulgence than according to the strict rules of reason and justice. Foster, in like manner, rather perplexes than makes clear the doctrine on this subject; several of the English common law treatises, moreover, confuse it still by alleging their principle of inalienable allegiance against the assertion of Wicquefort and others, that a foreign minister is privileged even in the country of his early allegiance, if commissioned there by another. Indeed, so far did the disposition of these English authors lead them to question the often inconvenient exemption of foreign ministers from the law's supremacy, that East, in his Pleas of the Crown, mentions a chapter he intended to publish on persons capable of committing crimes. In this country, the privilege has been carried to an extent which nothing less than the peace and harmony of nations would warrant. Macintosh questions, as before mentioned, the sanction as well as the precision of the regulation till latterly. But when the injunctions of reason and convenience are so cogent and universal as in this instance, affecting nearly all mankind alike, the common result becomes as much a rule of action as it can be, and any further speculation as to its origin or obligation would be little more than an inquiry: What is the law of nature applied to nations?

3 Mart. 361.—In 1708 a Swedish ordinance declares their immunity from jurisdiction, and that of their effects from attachment. In 1741 similar exemptions are declared to belong to their domestics.

2 Mart. 1121.—In 1722 the Austrian

Government instructed their police agents that the houses of ambassadors and foreign ministers are exempt from visitation.

1725 the same Government proclaimed their immunity from jurisdiction. Since then, by various public declarations, it has denounced punishments against such as injure them.

7 An. ch. 12.—The English statute of

1708 will be the subject of particular consideration. The English statute (20 G. 2, ch. 52, s. 11) of 1747 exempts from the pardon then granted to the rebels all violations of the privileges of ambassadors and other public ministers of foreign princes or states. The English statute of 1763 (4 G. 3, ch. 2, s. 43) assesses the taxes payable by the real estate occupied by ambassadors, residents, agents, or other public ministers and followers of foreign ministers as exempt from ordinary legal action.

1 Mart. 21.—In 1792 the French National Convention passed a decree relative to the protection of foreign ministers, and in 1795 a decree regulating diplomatic operations. In 1800 the French Consuls, by resolution, established the four diplomatic grades to exist in France.

Thus having defined and dismissed the French minister with a declaration of war,

King to his own officers, and adds:

"An honorable conduct let him have:

"Pembroke, look to 't. Farewell Chatillon!"

In these few lines of blank verse we have an excellent treatise of the whole law on the subject, viz: that under almost any circumstances of hostility and provocation, the minister or messenger of another State is privileged for speech, and entitled to what Shakespeare terms "honorable conduct;" that is, protection from molestation.

Ciceron, in his *Oration de Haruspiciun Response*, says: "Sic enim sentio jus legatorum, quem nonumini presidio ministrum est, tum etiam divino jure esse valitum;" which is referred to by Grotius, lib. 2, ch. 18, sec. 2, par. 1, not. 3. This inviolability environed by divine right is probably as strong an expression of it as can be employed. The sanctity and veneration of their more title, in his opinion, render them inviolable, not only among friends or allies, but enemies contending in arms.

Herodotus (lib. 7, ch. 32) stigmatizes the Athenians and Lacedemonians as guilty of a manifest breach of the law of nations when they imprison the Persian ambassadors.

Cesar (Bel. Gal. lib. 3, ix.) censures the Gauls for imprisoning ambassadors, whose name, he says, was always sacred and inviolable among nations.

To these references might be added citations from Thucydites, Plutarch, Polybius, Livy, Sallust, Seneca, Tacitus, Josephus,

with probably many more, if it were necessary to fortify a position which, as a general principle, seems to be universally acknowledged. The curious or incredulous as to the origin of the rule, may shake their thirst at the reservoir of Grotius, whose erudition is displayed on this point, as throughout his elaborate work on the law of war and peace. The true character and extent of these important privileges, and what abuses of them may have grown into practice, are subjects of ascertainment; but I believe we may rest satisfied of the cardinal doctrine that, in all nations and ages, foreign ministers have been recognized and respected.

Wat. b. 4. ch. 7, s. 103.—The Poles, the Moors, and the Turks are said to acknowledge this part of the law of nations.

The Spaniards found it in Mexico, when they invaded that part of America. Under certain modifications, it exists in China, in India, and in Ceylon. It is consecrated in the Koran; in force in Arabia. Even the Iroquois Indians, says Montesquieu, (*Esp. des Loix*, lib. 1, ch. 3.) who eat their prisoners, nevertheless have so much of a law of nations as to send and receive embassies, and appreciate the regulations of war and peace. Wicquefort deems it to be impossible for a sovereign State to exist without an ambassador. De Callieres declares that the law of nations, as practised at all times, is not unfounded but antiquated. And whoever seeks for a scientific view of the law of nations, in any of its departments, before the volume of Vattel, might as well look for a correct and convenient view of the laws of England before the lectures now so familiar as *Commentaries of Blackstone*, which it is not extravagant to say, mark an era in the literature of law, whatever may be thought of their influence on its learning, as remarkable as that of the American revolution in politics. Coke, in his *Fourth Institute*, 153, lays it down that ambassadors are punishable for adultery, (strange

exception to their general exemption,) or any other crime against the law of nations. To this crude mistake of the criminal law he adds, that in matters of contract, if the thing be *malius in se*, as contradistinguished from *malius prohibitum*, the ambassador is liable to prosecution. Francis Bacon, as attorney-general, about the same time, declared that for treason in compassing the King's death, an ambassador may be executed, but not for any other treason. Queen Elizabeth's reign, among its other arbitrary acts, distinguishes by the seizure and confinement of Lesley, Bishop of Ross, Queen Mary's ambassador, for conspiring Elizabeth's death or dethronement, though the Scotch ambassador had nothing to do therewith.

Francis Bacon, as attorney-general, about the same time, declared that for treason in compassing the King's death, an ambassador may be executed, but not for any other treason.

Francis Bacon, as attorney-general, about the same time, declared that for treason in compassing the King's death, an ambassador may be executed, but not for any other treason.

stitution, which is the supreme organic law not so liable to change, and to which all laws and magistrates are subordinate.

By this paramount sanction the judicial power of the Union, excluding those of the several confederated States, extends to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; in all which cases the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. (Art. 3, sec. 2.)

30 ap. 1, 1790, s. 26.—The act of Congress soon after enacted invalidates all process from any court of the United States, or any of the State courts, or any judge or justice of the peace, to arrest or imprison the person of any ambassador or other public minister of any foreign Prince or State, authorised and received as such by the President, or any domestic servant of the same, or to constrain, seize, or attach his or their goods or chattels; excepting, however, any citizen or inhabitant of the United States having contracted debts, still due, prior to entering the service of such ministers; nor shall any person be liable for the proceedings of this act for having arrested or sued my domestic of such minister, unless the servant's name be first registered in the office of the Secretary of State, by whom it is to be transmitted to the marshal of the district where Congress resides, to be there put up in a public place in his office.

It moreover punishes with imprisonment, not exceeding three years, and fine at the discretion of the court, any person aiding forth such process, all attorneys and solicitors prosecuting, and all officers executing the same, as violators of the law of nations.

And it also enacts that if any person shall violate any safe conduct or passport duly obtained and issued under the authority of the United States, or shall assault, strike, wound, imprison, or in any other manner infract the law of nations by offering violence to the person of any ambassador or other public minister, such person so offending, on conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years, and fined at the discretion of the court.

In a case much considered by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the year 1784, (De Louchamp's case, I Dal. iii.) it is said that a wrong opinion has been entertained concerning the Court of King's Bench, in England, in the noted case of the Russian ambassador. They detained the offenders after conviction, in prison, from term to term, until the Czar Peter was satisfied, without ever proceeding to judgment; and from this it has been inferred that the Court doubted whether they could inflict any punishment for an infraction of the law of nations. But this was not the reason. The court never doubted that the law of nations formed part of the law of England, and that a violation of this general law could be punished by them; but no punishment less than death would have been thought by the Czar an adequate reparation for the arrest of his ambassador. This punishment they could not inflict, and such a sentence as they could have given he might have thought a fresh insult. Another expedient was therefore fallen upon.

In the same case of De Louchamps, the court declares that the person of a public minister is sacred and inviolable. Whoever offers any violence to him, not only affronts the sovereign he represents, but also hurts the common safety and well-being of nations; is guilty of a crime against the whole world. And the reasons which establish the inviolability and independence of the person of a minister, apply likewise to secure the immunities of his house. It is to be defended from all outrage; it is under the peculiar protection of the laws; to invade its freedom is a crime against the State and all other nations. The comites of a minister, or those of his train, partake of his inviolability. The independence of a minister extends to all his household; these are so connected with him that they enjoy his privileges and follow his fate. The Secretary of the embassy has his commission from the sovereign himself; he is the most distinguished character in the suite of a public minister, and is in some instances considered as a kind of public minister himself. Threats of bodily harm to his person, in the domicil of the minister plenipotentiary, would take away the freedom of his conduct. The business of the sovereign could not be transacted, and his dignity and grandeur would be tarnished. The minister's house is to be considered a foreign domicil, where the minister resides in full representation of his sovereign, and where the laws of the State do not extend.

The District Court of Philadelphia, in 1836, enforced the principle of the inviolability of all foreign ministers in a strict illustration of it. Torlade, the chargé d'affaires of one of the contending claimants to the Government of Portugal, sued Barroro, the chargé d'affaires of the other, for the archives and documents of the legation, on the ground that the latter was but an individual, without public character or privilege. Torlade's constituent government was in possession, Barroro's was overthrown and expelled. He had taken his passport from the Government of the United States, and was about leaving this country. Yet the judgment of the court was, that the suit by the recognised against the departing minister was not evidence that the Portuguese Government had deprived the latter of his faculties; the court doubted whether the Portuguese Government could do so. Where a minister announces to the American Government that his functions have ceased, in consequence of the end of the Government which appointed him, his privilege to return un molested does not cease, though his successor, commissioned by another government of his own country, has been recognised by that of the United States. The recognition of a foreign minister by the government of the United States is conclusive evidence in a court of justice of the authenticity and validity of his credentials; and the official acts of Government are also conclusive evidence whether he is a returning minister. In the case of Ortega, a Spanish minister, the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, had before determined that foreign ministers cannot waive their privileges.

The English act of Parliament, so far as relates to the case of Mattatow, the immediate cause of it, is retrospective in its enactments, annulling proceedings then in train for execution. It organises an extraordinary forum, of any two of certain judges named, authorising them to inflict such pains, penalties, and corporal punishment as they judge fit to be imposed. If this is to be done without trial by jury, as would seem to be the intention of the law, and if the punishment may be capital, the genius of English law makes large concessions, in this instance, to the law of nations. The exclusion of bankrupt merchants and traders, putting themselves into the service of ambassadors, by the English act, is extended by the American act to all citizens and inhabitants of the United States who shall have contractual debts prior to entering into the service of an ambassador, such debts being still due and unpaid.

CAUTION TO PATENTEES.—It has been decided by Judge Nelson, as we learn from a communication in the National Intelligencer, that the proprietor of a new invention sells even one of his articles; before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the people. —*Fulton Telegraph.*

ATTORNEY WORKMAN.—Thirty years ago, Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, was, it is said, a penniless journeyman shoemaker; he is now a millionaire!

LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. Rice is engaged in delivering a course of lectures in First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, upon the subject of Slavery.

careful in providing that ambassadors and other public ministers shall be authorized and received as such, in order to be privileged.

Neither of these acts lays any restraint on the Government of the respective countries, or provides in any way against public prosecutions of foreign ministers. Their prohibitions seem to be aimed at civil suits. The American law, especially, is explicit in its limitation to persons suing forth or prosecuting any writ or process. It is observable that while both of them prohibit process of arrest and attachment, neither of them forbids that of summonses, so familiar to both their codes. It is difficult to suppose that this material omission was unintentional. It may be, that the summons was deemed a harmless measure against persons not resident, according to legal fiction, where proceeded against; against whom, therefore, judgment would be of no avail there, and no more available as the foundation of fresh suits against them elsewhere. As the commencement of an action to lead to any profitable result, summons is incompatible with privilege. Yet the framers of the Constitution and the law of the United States must have supposed it possible that suits and prosecutions against foreign ministers would take place, because, in assigning their respective jurisdictions to the several courts of the United States, provision is made for all suits brought by ambassadors or other public ministers, or in which a consul or vice-consul shall be a party, and also for such jurisdiction of suits and proceedings against ambassadors or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations. (Act of September, 1789, sec. 12.)

Mankind are imitators; probably the American act of Congress copied the British statute without much consideration, and left in doubt what is a doubtful question at any rate.

Upon the whole, the obligation of necessity, which acts throughout the whole empire of law, is not perhaps more defined in this than in many other well-settled principles of jurisprudence. Absurd as the impunity of foreign ministers often is, the reason of the rule is nevertheless sufficiently apparent; and both the public policy and the right of unquestionable freedom from restraint are indissolubly connected with the common law, the peace, commercial intercourse, harmony, and the refined hostilities of nations. If a foreign minister assaults, the blow may be returned. So it has been adjudged in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district. (4 Washington, 531.) And other instances may occur in which the necessity or policy of absolute immunity would not exist. But mostly it is better for society to suffer what would be irregular or indefensible conduct by individuals than interrupt or endanger the peace of nations.

Smith, in his Wealth of Nations, ascribes the increased numbers, more settled privileges, and permanent residence of foreign ministers to the spread of commerce. The United States of America, while their Union extends to other purposes, are mainly a commercial league. Hence, the second section of the third article of the Federal Constitution associates consuls, who are merely commercial agents, without diplomatic privileges, with ambassadors and other public ministers, and with States, in matters of jurisdiction, confining it originally or by appeal to the Supreme Court in all matters concerning them. In a late case (6 Peters 41, 7 Peters 27,) that of the consul-general of Saxony, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed a judgment of the highest court of New York, for sustaining a suit against the consul, although his exemption was not pleaded. For, the court said, the privilege is not personal, or it would hardly have required special provision in the Constitution and laws of the United States. Higher considerations of public policy led to the provision. It was deemed fit and proper that the rest of the regulation of foreign intercourse, should have cognizance of suits against the representatives of such foreign Governments. The expression of the court might be criticised; for consuls cannot be said to represent Governments. They are the guardians of the property, and, for many purposes, the persons of their countrymen; and though both commissioned by one Government, and recognised by the other, can hardly be considered the representatives of either. Thus, while it has been determined by our courts that consuls may claim, judicially, the property of their countrymen in suit, they are not allowed to take possession of it without specific authority.

In 1793 it was determined by two judges of the Federal Courts, overruling the dissent of another, in the case of Ravare, that consuls are indictable in the circuit courts for misdemeanors, and the consul was subsequently convicted of an offence which was then considered common federal law. But both these doctrines have since been overruled, and consuls are now liable only in the Supreme Courts and by statute law.

But in the case of the Russian consul-general, in the year 1816, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that the consular jurisdiction is exclusively federal; and, consequently, if a rape or other offence be committed by a consul, for which no provision is made by act of Congress, the offender is punishable.

It has long been among my fondest fancies that this transatlantic country, with its free, benign, and peaceful institutions, should deem it part of American destiny to meliorate the law of nations by giving greater liberty to the sea, greater extension to commerce, and thereby diminishing the occasions of war. In this amelioration, foreign missions must perform important parts. The Federal Constitution, by elevating consuls to the rank of diplomatic agents as respects jurisdiction, made a first important step towards this great change. Government, especially the Federal Judiciary, may accomplish the rest.—Nothing is the literature of the English law so deficient as that of nations. America must make amends for it. Independence of bad precedents, offspring of angry conflicts, recurrence to first principles, restoration without innovation, by American judges and foreign ministers, may render this country the renovator, arbiter, and founder of a law of nations promoting general peace.

CAUTION TO PATENTEES.—It has been decided by Judge Nelson, as we learn from a communication in the National Intelligencer, that the proprietor of a new invention sells even one of his articles; before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the people. —*Fulton Telegraph.*

ATTORNEY WORKMAN.—Thirty years ago, Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, was, it is said, a penniless journeyman shoemaker; he is now a millionaire!

LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. Rice is engaged in delivering a course of lectures in First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, upon the subject of Slavery.

From the Cincinnati Daily Times.
WHO KILLED COCK-ROBIN?

Rity-digity, rumpsey-dumsey,
Here's the "hos" what killed Tecumseh.

The long disputed fact, as to who killed Tecumseh, has been just brought to light, in the present political canvass in Kentucky. Major Lewis Figg, of Nelson county, proves to be the bona fide slayer, as the following correspondence plainly shows.

Major F., in his address to the freemen of old Nelson, published in the Bardstown Sentinel of the 29th ult., observes:

"I will not detail the privations and hardships I endured on that occasion, but I will only allude to a few of the scenes that are now most fresh in my recollection. The first engagement, of any importance I was in, was the battle of the Thames, in which that wily and subtle foe, Tecumseh, was slain, as many suppose, by Col. Johnson—but I will easily convince you that this credit belongs exclusively to myself. Col. Johnson and myself were messmates in this campaign, and we were both severely and dangerously wounded in the above battle—we were both nursed in the same tent, and attended by the same surgeon; soon after the battle, and after we were both convalescent, the Colonel and myself were lying talking over the events of the battle, and the death of Tecumseh. The Colonel knowing it was I that had killed Tecumseh, remarked to me—as I never expected to become a public man, I must let him have the credit of killing Tecumseh, as it would be of such jurisdiction of suits and proceedings against foreign ministers or other public ministers, or their domestics, or domestic servants, as a court of law can have or exercise consistently with the law of nations. (Act of September, 1789, sec. 12.)

I am as ever, your old friend and messenger,

LEWIS FIGG.

To this letter I received the following prompt reply:

GREAT CROSSINGS, June 1st, 1845.
MY DEAR FIGG.—Your note of the 1st inst., was received by me this morning—I hasten to reply.

After declaring in all sincerity, my delight in having once more from my old friend and messenger, I will well remember the circumstances of that eventful day on which Tecumseh was slain. Now that I have recovered from my wounds, and having retired to the shades of private life, I have no cause to regret your naming me to the public the real Tecumseh killer. I surely ought to rest satisfied with what the reputation of it has done for me, and am now willing that you should reap all the advantages from it you can. The girl begs to be remembered to you, and we would be pleased to see you at the Great Crossing.

Yours, truly,

R. M. JOHNSON.

Some of my friends thought it would be a breach of confidence in me to publish this letter,—fearing it might be so considered, I submitted the question to my old friend, John Pope, who advised me that it could not be considered in that light; even if it was, that the Colonel ought to be the last man in the world to complain of a breach of confidence.

General Garrison, in his official report of the battle of the Thames, addressed to the Secretary of War, was pleased to make favorable mention of the gallant part I bore on that occasion." [See Publ. Doc., vol. 19, page 762.]

THE FIVE POINTS.

BY N. V. WILLIS.

We do not intend to be over fastidious in our selection of articles illustrative of the fruits of our social institutions. We shall from time to time publish such pieces as we may meet with, that are suited to a place in a department which we might call Pictures of Civilization. The following article from a pen which is always true in its descriptions of nature, we appropriate to our purpose.

I presume you are interested in the one portion of New York made classic by a foreign pen, let me set you down a *mem.* or two from my first visit to Dickens' Hole, at the "Five Points," made one evening with a distinguished party, under charge of a Boz officer.

I had had an idea that this celebrated spot was on the eastern limit of the city, at the end of one of the omnibus routes, and was surprised to find that it was not more than three minutes walk from Broadway, and in full view from one of the fashionable corners. It lies, indeed, in a lap between Broadway and the Bowery, in what was once a seduced valley of the island of Manhattan, though to believe it ever to have been green or clean, requires a powerful effort of the imagination. We turned into Anthony street at half past ten, passed the "Tomb," and took the downward road, as did Orpheus and Dickens before us. It was a cold night, but women stood at every door, with bare heads and bare shoulders, most of them with something to say, and by their attitudes, showing a complete insensibility to cold. In every thing they said they contrived to bring in the word "shilling." There were few men to be seen, and those whom we met skulked past as if avoiding observation,—possibly ashamed to be there, possibly shrinking from any further acquaintance with ultra anti, or pro-slavery men. They are disposed to leave Garrison to his fanaticism, and to treat with contempt the madness of McDuffie or Blagdon. Now if this fact was known, two results would follow, first, that the harmony of feeling between the two sections of the country would be increased, if not firmly established, and second, that sensible slaveholders, seeing that there was no unjust, or unneighborly, or "illegal" pressure from without, would be left to act as interest, duty, and principle might direct. And how is this to be done without Southern papers of standing, forgetting all littleness, or personal abuse, or vulgar slang, and more important than all, every purpose to feed or quell before, Southern excitement, shall tell the whole truth with regard to the people of the Free States.

The Journal has done this heretofore on more occasions than one, and by so doing, has won for itself, North and South, a weight of character which no harsh sayings, or brilliant repartees, or pithy replies, could give. We look for a bolder manifestation of this simple justice hereafter.

And if it be made, we will bear and brave its sneer, or satire, without complaint or dread, for the great good it shall do to the people. —*Cin. Gazette.*

It has long been among my fondest fancies that this transatlantic country, with its free, benign, and peaceful institutions, should deem it part of American destiny to meliorate the law of nations by giving greater liberty to the sea, greater extension to commerce, and thereby diminishing the occasions of war. In this amelioration, foreign missions must perform important parts. The Federal Constitution, by elevating consuls to the rank of diplomatic agents as respects jurisdiction, made a first important step towards this great change.

Government, especially the Federal Judiciary, may accomplish the rest.—Nothing is the literature of the English law so deficient as that of nations. America must make amends for it. Independence of bad precedents, offspring of angry conflicts, recurrence to first principles, restoration without innovation, by American judges and foreign ministers, may render this country the renovator, arbiter, and founder of a law of nations promoting general peace.

ATTORNEY WORKMAN.—It has been decided by Judge Nelson, as we learn from a communication in the National Intelligencer, that the proprietor of a new invention sells even one of his articles; before he has taken out his patent, he thereby loses his exclusive claim; the sale is held to be an abandonment of the invention to the people. —*Fulton Telegraph.*

ATTORNEY WORKMAN.—Thirty years ago, Nicholas Longworth, Esq., of Cincinnati, was, it is said, a penniless journeyman shoemaker; he is now a millionaire!

LECTURES.—Rev. Dr. Rice is engaged in delivering a course of lectures in First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, upon the subject of Slavery.

barely room to pass, and the door of the police lantern we managed to make our way up a broken and filthy staircase to the first floor of a large building. Under its roof the officer thought there usually slept a thousand of these wretched outcasts. He knocked at a door on the left. It was unwillingly opened by a woman who held a dirty horse blanket over her breast, but at the sight of the police lantern she stepped back and let us pass in. The floor was covered with human beings asleep in their rags, and when called by the officer to look in a low closet beyond, we could hardly put our feet to the floor, they lay so closely together, black and white, men, women and children. The doorless apartment beyond, of the size of a kennel, was occupied by a woman and her daughter's child, lying together on the floor, and covered with rags, and clothes of no distinguishable color, the rubbish of bones and dirt only displaced by their emaciated limbs. The sight was too sickening to endure, but there was no egress without following close to the lantern. Another door was opened to the right. It disclosed a low and gloomy apartment, perhaps eight feet square. Six or seven black women lay together in a heap, all sleeping except the one who opened the door. Something stirred in a heap of rags, and one of the party, removing a dirty piece of carpet with his cane, discovered a newborn child. It belonged to one of the sleepers in the rags, and had an hour's experience of the tender mercies of this world! But these details are disgusting, and have gone far enough when they have shown those who have the common comforts of life, how inestimably, by comparison, they are best! For one, I had never before any idea of poverty in cities. I did not dream that human beings, within the reach of a man-aid, could be abandoned to the wretchedness which I there saw, and I have not described the half of it, for the delicacy of your readers would not bear it, even in description. And all these horrors of want and abandonment lie almost within sound of your voice as you pass in Broadway! The officers sometimes make a descent, and carry off swarms to Blackwell's Island,—for all the inhabitants of the Five Points are supposed to be criminal and vicious; but still thousands are there, subjects for tears and pity, starving like rats and dogs, with the sensibilities of human beings!

As we returned, we heard screams and fighting on every side, and the officers of the watch were carrying off a party to the lock-up house. We descended once more to the grand ball-room, and found the dance going on very merrily. Several very handsome mulatto women were in the crowd, and a few "young men about town," mixed up with the blacks; and altogether it was a picture of "amalgamation" such as I had never seen. I was very glad to get out of the neighborhood, leaving behind me, I am free to confess, all discontent with my earthly allotment. One gentleman, who was with us, left behind him something of more value, having been robbed at Almack's of his keys, pencil-case, and a few dollars, the contents of two or three pockets. I wind up my "notes" with the hope that the true picture I have drawn may touch some moving spring of benevolence in private societies, or in the Common Council, and something may be soon done to alleviate the horrors of the Five Points.

BOSTON, KY., June 1st, 1845.

DEAR COLONEL.—In the course of human events, it has become necessary for me to present myself before the people for office. I rejoice that I still have a few friends left, and I trust to find some to support me in this cause.

I am therefore compelled to ask your permission to make public the true secret of the death of Tecumseh, and the slayer thereof. I hope this

will put you to no public inconvenience.

I am as ever, your old friend and messenger,

LEWIS FIGG.

To this letter I received the following prompt reply:

GREAT CROSSINGS, June 6th, 1845.

MY DEAR FIGG.—Your note of the 1st inst., was received by me this morning—I hasten to reply.

After declaring in all sincerity, my delight in having once more from my old friend and messenger, I will well remember the circumstances of that eventful day on which Tecumseh was slain. Now that I have recovered from my wounds, and having retired to the shades of private life, I have no cause to regret your naming me to the public the real Tecumseh killer. I surely ought to rest satisfied with what the reputation of it has done for me, and am now willing that you should reap all the advantages from it you can. The girl begs to be remembered to you, and we would be pleased to see you at the Great Crossing.

THE TRUE AMERICAN

"GOD AND LIBERTY."

LEXINGTON, TUESDAY, JULY 15.

LET US AGREE TO DIFFER.—Friends of emancipation, we have the power to free ourselves from the accumulated curses of slavery. Interest, pride, self-respect, justice, religion, mercy, call upon us to exercise it. Let all agree that slavery shall fall! ABOUT THE DETAILS LET US AGREE TO DIFFER. You have one opinion about the time, the mode, and the reasons of emancipation; we another, and our neighbor a third. What does common sense tell us? Submit our several views to the *will of the majority*. We pray you not to let us quarrel among ourselves—divide, and be crushed! When we meet in Convention all our differences of opinion can be settled in an hour. Does one man say that male and female, shall be free on a certain day—well and good—if not, vote it down. Does one man say liberate only the females—well and good—if not, vote it down. Does one man say buy all the females, and thus have the next generation free—well and good—if not, vote it down. Does one man say, and emancipate on the soil, for few would be left unsold, and wise policy does not dictate that 180,000 laborers should be expelled at once—well and good—if not, vote it down. Does one man say buy, liberate, and colonize—well and good—if not, vote it down. Is any other mode of emancipation, any other means of freeing us from the worst of all evils known to men, *absolute slavery*, proposed, which better suits the friends of liberty—well and good—let that be adopted, and all the others be voted down. We have now laid down ground broad enough for every statesman, moralist, and Christian, in the State of Kentucky, in FAVOR OF FREEDOM, to stand upon: the time has come; the question is made: liberty or slavery?

FREE LABORERS OF KENTUCKY.—For half a century we have appealed in vain to the magnanimity of the slaveholders to have some little regard for our welfare—to remember that we too, had bodies to be fed and clothed, and sheltered, minds to be educated, and souls to be saved.

When a journeyman printer *underworks* the usual rates, he is considered an enemy to the balance of the fraternity, and is called a "rat." Now the slaveholders have rated us with the 180,000 slaves till forbearance longer on our part has become criminal. They have rated us till we are unable to supply ourselves with the ordinary comforts of a laborer's life. They have rated us out of the social circle. They have rated us out of the means of making our own schools. Twice have common school funds been provided for our education; and twice have they rated us out of them! They have rated us out of churches by the same means, and the opportunities of religious worship. They have rated us out of the press. They have rated us out of the legislature. They have rated us out of the offices of honor and profit. Judges, sheriffs, clerks, state officers, county court judges—all are slaveholders! They have rated us into a scale inferior to the slave: yes, in this State, in South Carolina and other slave States, you have seen it in print, how they have added insult to injury, by calling us slaves and "white negroes." What words can we use to arouse you to a sense of our deep, and damning degradation! Men, we have one remaining, untried, omnipotent, power of *freedom* left—the ballot-box—yes, thank God, we can yet vote! Our wives—our sisters—our children, raise their imploring eyes to us—save us from this overwhelming ignorance—this insufferable woe—place us upon that equality for which our fathers bled and died. Come, if we are not worse than brutish beasts, let us speak the word, and *slavery shall die!*

THE ALABAMA PREACHER AND A LAY SERMON

An Alabama preacher has been abusing us, and invoking the Kentuckians to mob us. We say nothing now of the impudent intermeddling with our "peculiar State institutions," which this reverend cut-throat has been denouncing in "Northern abolitionists," we merely wish to inform him that he may play assassin in the Christian land of Alabama, but that we Kentuckians only go in for a "free fight," and are *Heathen* enough to disgrace native grown hemp by stopping the nasal twang of any sniffling Hypocrite, who in "Kendall green" or "saintly black" should attempt any thing else than "open ring, and a fair shake." Should this bellicose person stray off this far from his flock, the chances are more in favor of making a *scape goat* of him, than of his making a *stain lamb* of us. Now, let Kentuckians stand aside—take no offence, it is to the Alabamians that we preach our sermon. One man does not see the injustice of slavery—he has not reflected upon general principles—he has from this relation many *immediate* advantages to himself—he has heard that the Bible sanctions slavery—that many men deemed pure patriots, in days past, held slaves—he has hardened his heart, and goes in blindly for perpetual slavery: this man is no hypocrite, yet in the eyes of God he is guilty—nature avenges her violated laws—a thousand evils of unknown cause come upon him and his, in life, and upon his descendants, perhaps insurrection and death! Another man knows that slavery is wrong, a violation of natural right and in opposition to the aggregate economical progress of the commonwealth—he sees that it is a libel upon our system of professed republicanism—he feels that it is in opposition to every principle of Christianity—he treats with due contempt the idea of a "mark" of slavery having been put upon the African, seeing that history proves, without controversy, that the great majority of slaves, in all ages, have been whites—he gives you the wink, and tells you frankly that he loves power! this man is no hypocrite, and if God ever looks upon sin, with the least degree of allowance, he slips him into some com-

fortable quarters in the world to come: for this slaveholder is a humane master, a good companion, a true friend, and has many other redeeming virtues. Here is one who feels the wrong—a man of heart and much sensibility, a lover of virtue, in the main a good man—he is a lawyer, a physician, a minister of the gospel, a mechanic, a tenant at will, a dependent laborer—his bread depends upon slaveholders—"the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak"—they are on the side of the right at heart—they will be felt in time—they are more sinned against than sinning—the fault and the atonement are one. There is another class of men who know that slavery cannot be justified—they feel as full of guilt as a sponge is of water—they are desperately in love with republicanism and equality—are the people's men—their tastes degrade them to seek illicit commerce with the negro—yet they proclaim from the house tops most fastidious horror against *amalgamation*—for the first time in their lives they take up the Bible and affect to find that they are doing God's service in enslaving the "children of Ham"—they are the foes of the freedom of the press—the liberty of speech—if they could muster one hundred men to one, they would Lynch you—whenever it suits their purposes they are slave traders, and for a good price have no objection to selling their own children—if you pull their noses, they go home and quarrel with their wives and whip their slaves for revenge; these are no hypocrites—they do not reverence virtue enough to affect it—vice they set up for virtue—these men are simply *villains*. There is a class worse than this—than all the others—having all the vices of each and the virtues of none. Among these is the Alabama Preacher—they are the professed guardians of the morals of men—the representatives on earth of the Holy, sin hating God—they shed crocodile tears over the miseries of men, whilst they waste the body and soul, and gloat on the groans, the crushed affections, the deluded hopes, the despair, and the temporal and eternal damnation of immortal spirits. We speak not in a thoughtless vindictive tone, but as the claims of outraged humanity enforce us. They are the robbers of the poor, *would be* seducers of women, betrayers of friends, the overbearing contemners of the humble sons of fortune, the sycophants of power, "they bend the supple hinges of the knee that thirst may follow fawning," nothing but abject and craven fear restrain them from highway robbery and secret murder—Murrell, in comparison, was a Christian and an honorable man—like the veiled Prophet of Korassan, they wear a silver veiled visage over secret features of disgusting horror and fiendish malice: *these men justify slavery from the bible, and prostitute to base uses of crime and woe the sanctity of the pure and living God.* Against these the Saviour of men, full of patience and charity and long sufferance, uncomplaining at all times, though great drops of blood stood upon his sacred and lowly brow, in the mighty instinct of injured humanity and offended virtue, cried out "Hypocrites—that devour widows' houses, and for show make long prayers: the same shall receive greater damnation."

We cut the following from the New York Herald,—why make "fish of one, and flesh of another?" Does not the church say that slavery is no sin—and does not slavery in all the South *legalize fornication?* Is it any wonder that James G. Bennett laughs religion to scorn, and *more* read him than any other journal in America. Is not the cause of God and christianity betrayed by its professed friends? We speak in the forum of conscience—we say that we consider Bennett a fast friend of morality and all true conservatism compared with any man or set of men who give the sanction of Christianity to slavery!

MORE ORDERWORKING.—The developments that are daily making among the faithful are really most startling. Since the ball was set in motion by the trial of John Brown, it has been the prevailing opinion that the high respectable gentry who, under the cover of their sacred calling, assume to themselves all the piety, morality, holiness, godliness, sanctity and religion, refusing the slightest particle of grace to those who, differing from them in opinions, are at once set down by them as *bewitched souls*, wandering on the broad way that leads to hell. In this country, it is true, there now almost daily occurrences of individual delinquency among the clergy, but it is a lamentable fact, and it shows that all the old leave has not yet been purged out of the ranks of the righteous, despite the immense fermentation that has lately taken place among them. One is reprehensible, and many among the smaller fraction are dismised in the smoke, yet still we daily hear of more trials, and secret sessions, and of the虚空 rooms of churches being turned into arenas for the display of legal acumen; in fact, we think that future, the study of ecclesiastical law ought to be one of the chief points in a lawyer's education, for from the displays we have witnessed, it is evident that he who is not well able to be highly profitable to proficients in it, as well as useful to any of the fallen souls, who it appears are continually requiring this earthly aid. At this very time, there is an investigation going on with closed doors, in which we understand that charges of a grave and serious nature, that have been brought against the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bell, and the prominent *secular* will be looked into. He has held a shrank as a prosector, also is an editor; and in the capacity of agent for Theological Seminaries, has been very efficient. The charges brought against him are somewhat too extraordinary to believe, even if they referred merely to a common charge of *secular* against the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bell, one of the elect, holding the most positive proof to convince us. The reverend gentleman, however, has learned counsel—and we trust for his own sake, as well as that of the church in general, that will assist him through this moral slough of despond into which he is accused of having fallen.

PLAIN TALK.—The slave party are in a habit of denouncing us as incendiary. We say in our paper, that the slaves are important—their press teems with talk of murder, insurrection, rape, fire, and poison. We tell of the necessary subversion of the slave and freedmen—they, of the tumult and insubordination of both. Now we leave it to every candid man to say, whose paper is the most dangerous to fall into the hands of slaves, theirs or ours? For long months, the whole city press here, was most violent and denunciatory and *murderous* in its tone against us, and *no defence allowed us in their columns*. Yet none of their great men spoke out for us—no public meeting was called to denounce the plotters against the lives of loyal citizens—but so soon as we took measures for our own defence, and civil war threatened, the slave party were the first to turn around and ridicule all idea of mobs! And yet they now have the hardihood to affect horror at insurrectionary matter being put in print! Just as false is the insinuation that

we are disturbing the old course of events, that we are the aggressors against the present rights of slaveholders. The law of '33 was passed with the inherited belief and faith of our people, that slavery was a curse, which all sensible and honest men were bound, by patriotism and religion, to throw off, whenever it could be done with safety, and without producing greater evils than actual slavery. We appeal to all it this was not public opinion, "the unwritten common law of the South." Then arose up a party who repudiated the doctrines of Washington and Jefferson, and began to cry in the wilderness, the new doctrine that slavery was of God, and true Republicanism. The repeal of the law of '33 was projected by this sect—it's overthrow was a direct assault upon our old faith, it proposed to stop the progress of free principles, and turn back the tide of safe and gradual emancipation. It avowed its design of amalgamating our interests with the ultras of the South, that school which had made up their minds to slavery, or death! a party with out God or hope in the world! Not to go with this party, was treason; no neutrality was allowed: "they who are not for us are against us." Against this course of policy, we had no other help, than to appeal from the slaveholders, to the people from our masters, to our own brothers! "Let them alone!" we let them alone for a half a century; but not satisfied with our tame and base subserviency, they would impose upon us new chains and make our bondage eternal! Well, then, war is declared: it depends upon the slave party, who proclaimed it, to say, whether it is to be carried by the ordinary laws of civilized nations, or whether it shall be Savage and Heathen—"war to the knife!"

THE TIME HAS NOT COME!—Such is the cry of our masters—this was the cry in 1789—it has poured its syren notes upon confiding and deluded ears, for half a century—it has not yet come! The Greeks told a story of a man, who attempted to learn his horse to live without eating—his plan was to subtract each day, one straw from his accustomed food—at last, when the last straw was fed away—the horse died! Now my readers suppose, of course, that when the foolish master saw his horse system, he was sorry for his poor horse! Not at all—he complained that so soon as he learned to live without eating—that then, foolishly, he died! The time for our masters to free us from our impoverishment and death from the straw-substracting system of slavery, has not yet come! When did men as a body, ever, in the history of mankind, lay down, voluntarily, unjust power? never! The time has never, with them, come!—it never will! When the last straw shall fail us and death come upon us—in bitter mockery they will cry "fools, as soon as they learned to live without eating, then they died." Free laborers of Kentucky, let us not lie down and die like beasts in the hands of those who have for half a century been taking from us straw after straw! From the garrets and the cellars, and the cheerless alleys of slave oppressed cities—from the rocky hills and remote neglected vallies—let the cry be borne on every breeze that sweeps over our long down-trodden and slave-ridden state—"the time has come! and Kentucky shall be free!"

DEATH OF W. C. BELL.—Our readers will observe, in our register of deaths, a notice of the decease of our agent, W. C. Bell. We have seen too much of men to estimate them by any other standard than their acts. From our slight acquaintance with Mr. B. we bear testimony to his integrity, honor, and agreeable social qualities. However much we may regret his repudiation of the Christian religion, we cannot attribute his conduct to other than generous impulses. The torpor and positive crimes of so many professors of Christianity, especially with regard to slavery, has made more infidels in this country, than all the false philosophy and thoughtless sneers of bad men put together. *The cause of Christianity is betrayed in the house of its friends!*

HEALTH OF THE CITY OF LEXINGTON.—We call the attention of our City Council to the state of our streets and by ways. Let any man pass along our streets after a shower of rain, in these hot days, when the sun comes pouring down, and his olfactory will be greeted with the most villainous compound of unsavory smells that ever offended nostril! Who wonders not that the cholera did kill so many here, but rather that it left any to tell the sad tale? Here is a dead cat, a starved coop-diseased chicken, a mashed toad, and old shoes, fragments of colored rags, and old hats, barber's hair, and waste paper, a tainted beef-liver and soups, and such a salmagundi from the kitchen tubs as would make a dog go fasting for a month to find some old resurrected horse to act as Stou's biters upon a weak stomach, ugh! wolf! Oh, gentlemen of the Council, mayor, police, help—"our offence is rank, it smells to heaven." Send round a cart and scavenger, once a day at least! In vain have we escaped a mob if we are to fail thus! Neither Gods nor men demand such a sacrifice—we shall scatter our types, burn our office, and be off!!

KENTUCKY ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.—Our correspondent, the Rev. S. G. Fee, proposes a State anti-slavery Convention. We suggest that a Convention of all the opponents of slavery, being legal voters of Kentucky, be held in Frankfort, on the 4th day of July 1846, to take measures to bring about, by peaceful and constitutional means, the emancipation of our gallant State from slavery.

LO! HERE—LO! THERE.—The pro-slavery party of the North are mistaken, when they take the press of the South as a criterion of public sentiment: they are the mouth pieces of the slaveholders, who are the property holders of the country: they hold the bread of the press in their hands: to expect them to speak out like men, is to expect every mother's son of them to be Martin Luthers, Emmets, and Hampdens, which is absurd. Politicians are no better; where the man among them, who will sacrifice present power, to the contingency of hereafter rising with the swelling tide of freedom? The Church continues to take great pleasure in talking to their self-complacent auditors, "of the beauty of holiness—the exceeding sinfulness of sin." The seeds of an independent party is planted—a party of slow but sure growth, but of certain success—and lasting power—traitors and rebels, in the eyes of the Amer-

ican slaveocracy—but patriots and monitors in the grateful appreciation of coming generations.

TEXAS ANNEXED—ETERNAL WAR!—The Texan congress have agreed to the union with these States, and no doubt, the convention of the people of that province will also agree to it. Why not? We the voters of the United States, will have to pay their debts; and they will keep the land. A majority of the people of these States never have agreed to this union. They never will take Texas, unless in a constitutional manner. We declare against it an eternal and uncompromising war! There is a large party, embracing persons of all sections, North, and South, Whigs, Democrats, Abolitionists, and Natives, who will oppose it forever. Because it is the beginning of a course of unjust and God-defying land piracy. Because it tramples under foot the rights of man, inalienable by nature, and the great written law of the United States, and lastly, because it overturns the Nation compact and dissolves the Union. In the name of God and Liberty, we protest against any more base submission to the criminal usurpations of the slave power.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD WITH THE SAME BREATH.

SALLY MULLER DECLARED FREE.—Judgment was yesterday rendered in the Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Sally Muller vs Louis Belmonti and John F. Miller, called in warranty. The decree was read by his honor Judge Bullard, and is said to be a document characteristic of high judicial attainments. The cause for the unfortunate Sally Muller, Chancery Clerk and Wheeler's Upton, and we learn that it is in contemplation by those who have taken an interest in the fate of the plaintiff to pay them some public mark of respect.

Some twelve months ago when this case was before the District Court, we gave a brief sketch of the facts, and the parties, and the law of Germany and of German parents, of having come to this country when an infant with her father and mother, who reached here as "redeemers," and died shortly after their arrival. John F. Miller alleged that she was born a slave and as his property; as he brought her up, and as such sold her to Louis Belmonti; and after being for a quarter of a century a slave, she was sold to all the degradations of domestic slaves and servile labor, she is, by our highest tribunal, declared free!

N. O. PICAYUNE, June 22.

Because Sally happens to be a German, the Picayune affects to be heart-struck! J. F. Miller with a sweet and quiet humanity sells Sally—and he is a villain—Mexico, the supreme power over Texas, declares *all persons of all colors, free*: the United States citizens, with blood, fire and death, violently subvert the decree, and all is glorious! Are the Lynchers dead in New Orleans, that the Picayune dares to sneer at the "blessings of the Patriarchal Institution?" Henry Clay, out of regard for Charles' fidelity, liberates him—the Press is full of Paean at this act of justice and mercy which moves Editorial hearts!

Another man undertakes to enlarge the bounds of uncompromising justice, to the liberation of the whole human race: immediately, thunders of denunciation overwhelm "the fanatic;" all at once it is found out that slavery is the greatest of blessings, and liberty the height of cruelty! Out of some 50,000 fugitives from slavery, some one or two cases of voluntary return from a cold and cheerless exile, to home, "wife, children, and friends," are hunted up to stop the mouths of all *cavillers!* Now, we undertake to say, that out of three millions of slaves—not one able-bodied man, woman, or child, can be found who will refuse emancipation on the soil. Is there drug in the shops—no vegetable oil, or earth-covered root—by sea and shore—"no mite nor living thing," that will cure our people of this Janus-faced morality?

GUYS PERSONS will please not confound R. SPUR, near Athens, with Dr. RICHARD J. SPUR, of Town-Fork; the latter being frequently taken for the former by those unacquainted with them personally.

G.—Thomas Metcalfe's reply to us is received, and shall be inserted in our next.

HEALTH OF THE CITY OF LEXINGTON.—We call the attention of our City Council to the state of our streets and by ways. Let any man pass along our streets after a shower of rain, in these hot days, when the sun comes pouring down, and his olfactory will be greeted with the most villainous compound of unsavory smells that ever offended nostril!

Who wonders not that the cholera did kill so many here, but rather that it left any to tell the sad tale? Here is a dead cat, a starved coop-diseased chicken, a mashed toad, and old shoes, fragments of colored rags, and old hats, barber's hair, and waste paper, a tainted beef-liver and soups, and such a salmagundi from the kitchen tubs as would make a dog go fasting for a month to find some old resurrected horse to act as Stou's biters upon a weak stomach, ugh! wolf!

This call for a Convention is the legitimate result of the long continued denial of justice to the west. The only possible way of avoiding the consequence of its success, is to go to work earnestly to give the west good ways to market. If this be done, we hope the west will not insist on the Convention, or, at least, that some division may be effected in western opinion on this subject.

The Baltimore American thinks it probable, from the present aspect of things, that eastern Virginia will be readily disposed, by the time the next General Assembly meets, to compromise on this subject, and grant the west the facilities it requires, on the condition that the call for a Convention be not insisted on.—*Troy Whig.*

WISDOM OF THE METHODISTS.—This denomination rely scarcely more on the multitude of their local preachers than on their book establishments. At their single book office in New York, their eight or ten steam presses employ more than 150 workers, and issue more than \$100,000 worth of books annually.

TEMPERANCE.—Twenty one towns in Rhode-Island, including nearly all the large towns, have voted not to grant licenses for the sale of ardent spirits.

Dr. Drake of Cincinnati, is engaged in preparing for the press a work on the variety of diseases incident to the Mississippi river.

"The following are the post offices to which the True American will be sent free of postage, from Mr. H. Bassett's return to the Observer & Reporter:

Athens, Boonsboro', Burnt Tavern, Mt. Freedom, North Middlefield, Nicholaville, Newton, Parke, Riddle's Mills, Richmond, Shawnee Run, Stamping Ground, Versailles, Winchester, White Hall, White Sulphur, Yaralton.

For the True American.

At a Meeting of the Officers who were assembled at "Camp Boone," at the law office of E. M. Vaughn, in Lexington, on the 6th of July, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Officers deeply deplore the melancholy circumstance, which so basely terminated the life of one of our number.

Resolved, That in the death of Lieut. Watts, we have lost a most amiable and generous young friend, whose many virtues will endear his memory to all who knew him.

Resolved, That our most hearty sympathies and condolences be presented to the friends and family of the deceased in their affliction, by the untimely death of their excellent relative.

Resolved, That the Officers of the Camp wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to Mr. DAVID WATTS, and published in the city newspapers.

H. C. PINDELL, Chairman.
S. D. McCULLOUGH, Secretary.

CHESSE PROBLEM NO. 6.

White. POSITION. Black.

K at KK 6	K at KR square
Q at Q 6	Q at QR 7
R at KR 4	R at K 3
Kt at KR 5	R at K 4
P at KB 6	P at K 5

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 5.

White. POSITION. Black.

1. Kt to Q 3 ch.

MISCELLANY.

From the Boston Journal.

The following are the remarks offered by Mr. WESTER, at the meeting of the N. Y. Historical Society, relative to the death of General Jackson:

"Nothing could be more natural or proper than that this Society should take a respectful notice of the decease of so distinguished a member of its body. Accustomed occasionally to meet the society, and to enjoy the communications that are made to it, and proceed from it, illustrative of the history of the country and its government, I have pleasure in being present at this time also, and on this occasion in which an element so mournful mingled itself. Gen. Andrew Jackson has been from an early period conspicuous in the service and in the councils of the country, though not without long intervals, so far as respects his connection with the general government. It is fifty years, I think, since he was a member of the Congress of the United States, and at the instant, sir, I do not know whether there be living an associate of General Jackson in the House of Representatives of the United States at that day, with the exception of the distinguished and venerable gentlemen who is now President of this Society. I recollect only of the Congress of '96, at this moment now living, but one—Mr. Gallatin—though I may be mistaken. Gen. Jackson, Mr. President, while he lived, and his memory and character, now that he is deceased, are presented to his country and the world in different views and relations. He was a soldier—a general officer—and acted no unimportant part in that capacity. He was raised by repeated elections to the highest stations in the civil government of his country, and acted a part certainly not obscure or unimportant in that character and capacity.

In regard to his military services, I participate in the general sentiment of the whole country, and I believe of the world. That he was a soldier of dauntless courage—great daring and perseverance—an officer of skill and arrangement and foresight, are truths universally admitted.—During the period in which he administered the general government of the country, it was my fortune during the whole period of it to be a member of the Congress of the United States, and as it is well known, it was my misfortune not to be able to concur with many of the most important measures of his administration. Entertaining himself, his own views, and with a power of impressing his own views to a remarkable degree, upon the conviction and approbation of others, he pursued such a course as he thought expedient in the circumstances in which he was placed. Entertaining on many questions of great importance, different opinions, it was of course my misfortune to differ from him, and that difference gave me great pain, because, in the whole course of my public life, it had been far more agreeable to me to support the measures of the government than to be called upon by my judgment and sense of what is to be done to oppose them. I desire to see the government acting with an unity of spirit in all things relating to its foreign relations, especially, and generally in all great measures of domestic policy, as far as is consistent with the exercise of perfect independence among its members.—But if it was my misfortune to differ from General Jackson on many or most of the great measures of his administration, there were occasions, and those not unimportant, in which I felt it my duty, and according to the highest sense of that duty, to conform to his opinions, and support his measures. There were junctures in his administration—periods which I thought important and critical—in which the views he thought proper to adopt, corresponded entirely with my sentiments in regard to the protection of the best interests of the country, and the institutions under which we live; and it was my humble endeavor on these occasions to yield to his opinion and measures, the same cordial support as if I had not differed from him before, and expected never to differ from him again.

That General Jackson was a marked character—that he had a very remarkable influence over other men's opinions—that he had great perseverance and resolution in civil as well as in military administration, all admit. Nor do I think that the candid among mankind will ever doubt that it was his desire, mingled with what soever portion of a disposition to himself instrumental in that exaltation—to elevate his country to the highest prosperity and honor. There is one sentiment, to which I particularly recur, always with a feeling of approbation and gratitude.—From an early period of his undertaking to administer the affairs of the government, he uttered a sentiment dear to me—expressive of a truth of which I am most profoundly convinced—a sentiment setting forth the necessity, the duty, and the patriotism of maintaining the union of these States. (Applause.) Mr. President, I am old enough to recollect the deaths of all the Presidents of the United States who have departed this life, from Washington down. There is no doubt that the death of an individual, who has been so much the favorite of his country, and partaken so largely of its regard as to fill that high office, always produces—has produced, hitherto, a strong impression upon the public mind. That is right. It is right that such should be the impression upon the whole community, embracing those who particularly approved and those who did not particularly approve the political course of the deceased.

These distinguished men have been chosen of their country. They have fulfilled their station and duties upon the whole, in the series of years that have gone before us, in a manner reputable and distinguished. Under their administration, in the course of fifty or sixty years, the government, generally speaking, has prospered, and under the government, the people have prospered. It becomes, then, all to pay respect when men thus honored are called to another world. Mr. President, we may well indulge the hope and belief, that it was the feeling of the distinguished person who is the subject of these resolutions, in the solemn days and hours of closing life—that it was his wish if he had committed few or more errors in the administration of the government, their influence might cease with him; and that whatever of good he had done, might be perpetuated.—Let us cherish the same sentiment. Let us act upon the same feeling; and whatever of true honor and glory he acquired, let us all hope that it will be his inheritance forever! And whatever of good example, or good principle, or good administration, he has established, let us hope that the benefit of it may also be perpetual."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

FREE SCHOOLS.—The following Report in favor of making the Common Schools of our State absolutely free to all children—that is to support them by a tax on property adequate to supply the whole deficiency of the School Fund—is very properly attracting attention. The following Report in favor of Free Schools was made at the late Convention of School Superintendents at Syracuse. It was not definitely acted upon,

but merely submitted for public discussion. Let us see what the People think of it:

From the Doylestown Democrat.
MAKING HAY—CUTTING GRASS. Twenty-two years ago, Judge Cheever purchased a small hay farm, and upon that and elsewhere he has ever since cut from 100 to 250 tons of hay per year. Of course it had become his interest to learn all he could of the best method of seeding, and keeping up his meadows; the best season, and best mode of cutting and curing hay, and then how to turn it to best account. His bottom lands upon the rear, he seeded with timothy only, except in some places where it was too wet to grow timothy; there he seeded with red top. On his uplands he seeded with timothy and clover. Where he used timothy alone, about eight quarts to the acre was his quantity. Where he used clover with it, he used six or eight pounds of clover to six or eight quarts of timothy. He succeeded in seeding with timothy at almost all seasons of the year, but always best when he covered the seed well. He had good success in seeding with buckwheat, sowing the fore part of July, sowing the buckwheat thin, not over five quarts to the acre. If he seeded with winter grain, he preferred sowing timothy in the fall with grain, and in the spring, of course, if on a spring crop. He succeeded much the best by sowing and passing a light harrow over once, to cover it well. He had good success in sowing clover in the fall with grain, on sandy and gravelly lands; and on clayous and tenacious soils there was great danger of losing it, from the action of the winter frosts. It was safest to sow clover in the spring, upon some of the last snows, if on winter grain, and with the grain, using the harrow upon it, if sowed with spring crop. He always used the harrow when he could. He had kept up his meadows by leaving the after growth upon them as much as he could; and where he grazed considerably in the fall, to repay it by an occasional top dressing. If the fall is dry and the after growth light, the next crop will not be full, but the first wet fall will bring it up again.—Meadows should be drained, when practicable, as well tillage lands. Although irrigation is very useful when properly applied, an excess of water is very hurtful, especially to the quality of the hay.

He would cut his clover in blossom, not sooner. He would let it take the sun one day, but not enough to have a leaf break off; then put in small cocks and cure it, until by a few hours' drying, by turning over and breaking the cocks, the fluids would be so far out of it that it may be housed without hurting. The length of time necessary to cure it will depend upon the state of the weather and the larger or smaller growth of the crop. Upon this the farmer must exercise his judgment.

Will it be said that the Free School system imposes too heavy a tax on those who have no children to educate? Will it be said that it imposes too heavy a tax upon the wealthy? As well might an objection be urged against raising a tax for other purposes for defraying the expenses of our Courts of Justice in the trial of criminal causes, the support of the poor, and for levying taxes in time of war for the national defense.

It is said that some of the most wealthy citizens of the city of New York, asked, and even petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a law, to tax their property for the support of their public schools—therefore making them free for all, whether rich or poor. In this they acted upon the principle that it was unsafe to live in a community where any portion of the rising generation are suffered to come upon the stage without an education, mental and moral.

Ask the citizens and the superintendents in those cities where the Free School system has been adopted, and where we are told the experiment has been successfully and triumphantly tested, are they willing to abandon it? No—they cling to it with an unyielding tenacity, as the only means of affording an education to all their children, and of securing protection to person and property. Under all the circumstances of the case, your committee have come to the conclusion, that it is not only a duty but a wise policy, to adopt the Free School system throughout the length and breadth of the entire State, and that it should be come a law.

Resolved. As the sense of this Convention, that we are decidedly in favor of a Free School system, believing it better calculated to promote the interests and secure the permanency of our civil and religious institutions, than any other system that can be devised.

DAVID NAY, Chairman.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.—We hold our existence, says a fine writer, at the mercy of the elements; the life of a man is a state of continual vigilance against their warfare. The heats of noon would wither him like the seared herbage; the chills and dews of night would fill his bones with pain; the winter frost would extinguish life in an hour; the hail would smite him to death, did he not seek shelter and protection against them. His clothing is the perpetual armor he wears for his defense, and his dwelling the fortress to which he retreats for safety. Yet even there the elements attack him; the winds overthrow his habitation; the waters sweep it away. The fire that warmed and brightened it within, seizes its walls, and consumes it, with his wretched family. The earth, where she seems to spread a paradise for his abode, sends up death in exhalations from her bosom, and the heavens dart down lightnings to destroy her. The drought consumes the harvest on which he relied for sustenance; or the rains cause the green corn to rot "ere its youth attains a beard." A sudden blast engulfs him in the waters of a lake or bay from which he seeks his food; a false step, or a broken twig precipitates him from the tree which he had climbed for its fruit; oaks falling in the storm, rocks toppling down from the precipices, are so many dangers which beset his life. Even his erect attitude is a continual affront to the great law of gravitation, which is sometimes fatally avenged when he loses the balance preserved by constant care, and falls on a hard surface. The various arts on which he relies for protection from the unkindness of the elements, betray him to the fate he would avoid, in some moment of negligence, or by some misdirection of skill, and he perishes miserably by his own inventions. Amid these various causes of accidental death, which thus surround us every moment, it is only wonderful that their proper effect is not often produced; so admirable is the Framing of the Universe adapted the faculties by which man provides for his safety, to the perils of the condition in which he is placed.

FIRST EFFECTS OF LOVE.—Somebody once said—it makes no odds whom—for it is a pretty simple and perhaps quite true—that he had often remarked that young ladies take love as they take sea-bathing; some timidly put in one foot, and with a shiver and look of apprehension put in a second, then do no more than make a trembling courtesy in the water; the element sometimes scarcely reaching the region of the heart, and then with a squeal they run to dry land as soon as possible, and shivering, cry, "how cold it is!" Others again, shutting their seraphic eyes to the dangers of the deep, plunge in head over heels, after attaining a circumference of more than a foot, was severed to the ground, about the year 1837, in order to make room for the

STATISTICAL TABLE OF the Agricultural products of the United States, and Territories.										
From the Report of Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, late U. S. Commissioner of Patents.										
State or Terr.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Barley.	Bushels Buckw.	Bushels Indigo.	Bushels Potatoes.	Bushels Tobacco.	Pounds Cotton.	Pounds Sugar.	Pounds Rice.
Maine	628,000	17,600	200,000	1,422,000	1,738,000	2,300,000	1,000	306,000	1,000	1,000
New Hampshire	600,000	40,000	11,000	1,650,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rhode Island	310,000	60,000	11,000	1,650,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Conn. & D.	100,000	40,000	11,000	1,480,000	1,680,000	2,117,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Vermont	77,000	30,000	1,000	1,400,000	3,296,000	1,440,000	635,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New York	87,000	20,000	9,500	1,000	4,044,000	21,640,000	31,135,000	2,000	1,000	1,000
Delaware	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	4,271,000	6,086,000	2,000	1,000
Pennsylvania	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Maryland	108,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Virginia	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
North Carolina	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
South Carolina	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Tennessee	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Illinoian	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Wisconsin	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Iowa	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Michigan	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Minnesota	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Arkansas	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Oklahoma	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Wyoming	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Texas	104,000	1,520,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	94,750,000	2,117,000	664,000	1,000	1,000
Total,	356,607,000	36,450,000	3,687,000	172,241,000	42,953,000	99,585,000	166,705,000	872,106,000	211,107,000	111,759,000

In his tables, Mr. Ellsworth also adds that the Hay product is 17,715,000 tons; Buckwheat, 9,071,000 bush.

bush.

lb.

lb.

lb.

lb.

lb.

lb.

lb.

lb.

lb.

lb.